



FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1964

CHAIRMAN - Mr. Councillor E. Storey, M.Sc., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN - Mr. Councillor J.R. Rimmer, M.B.E., J.P.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

Mr. Councillor J.R. Rimmer, M.B.E., J.P.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor Mrs. P.H. Beeston, B.A., J.P.

Mr. Councillor F.V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D.

Mr. Councillor J.R.O. Folkard.

Mr. Councillor C.L. Hilbert.

Mr. Councillor E. Johnstone.

Mr. Councillor J. Laycock.

Councillor Mrs. M.A. Neep.

Mr. Councillor C. Newby.

Mr. Councillor E. Reynolds.

Mr. Councillor S.J.E. Sloan, LL.B.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part Time)

M.G. Garry, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
Council Offices,
FORMBY.

Telephone No. Formby 2232.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

N. Benson, D.P.A. (L'pool).

1941

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17. 1941-1942

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

2nd August, 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Formby Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers' Regulations 1959, I have pleasure in submitting, for your consideration, the annual report on the sanitary circumstances and sanitary administration of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1964. Details and statistics relating to the work of the Public Health Inspector are included in the report.

Formby was constituted an Urban District in 1905 having previously been a parish in the West Lancashire Rural District. From a district with a population of 6,000 at that date, natural residential development has taken place. The population is now more than 15,000 and expansion is likely to continue at an increasing rate. This is indicated by the fact that over 400 new houses are at present under construction. As a residential area Formby has much to commend it. Besides being attractively situated at the estuary of the Mersey, it is within easy access of both Liverpool and Southport.

The health of the district has remained good, and the incidence of notifiable infectious disease has been very low apart from the usual 'crop' of measles. Only one case of tuberculosis was notified during the year. This is the lowest incidence of the disease since the Tuberculosis Regulations were introduced in 1912, when the disease became notifiable.

The increasing population in the area, apart from that due to building development, is shown by the birth rate which is higher than the national average, and more than double the death rate.

With the completion of the new sewage works during 1963, and the Eastern Area Sewerage Scheme in 1964, it is interesting to quote from the Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1906. Dr. Carter the Medical Officer of Health at that time wrote - "The sanitary state of the district cannot be said to be satisfactory until it is efficiently sewered, as at present the entire disposal of house sewage devolves upon the occupier."

Much progress has been made since that date, and 1964 has seen the extension of the sewerage system to the Eastern Area, with the connection of over 250 existing houses to the sewers. When all the possible connections have been made, however, there will remain about 100 premises without main drainage. Most of these are far outside the sewered area, but a few of the larger houses situated in private streets could be drained, at the owners expense, by an extension of the existing sewers.

The demand for a high standard of hygiene and continued vigilance in the preparation, storage and sale of food, was accentuated by the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak in the early summer of 1964. This was due to a tin of contaminated corned beef, and it became evident that further cases were caused by the extension of the bacteriological contamination to other cold cooked meats in the shop, and possibly by the handling of other foods. The distribution of corned beef from the same packing plant was nation wide, and most health departments had a busy time.

Additional legislation became operative during the year, details of which are incorporated in the report.

In retrospect 1964 has been a year of activity and progress, and I have to thank the Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Health and Highways Committee for their continuing interest and support, and the staff for their co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M.G. GARRY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Area of District -

L.W. Mark - 7,308 acres.

H.W. Mark - 5,613 acres.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid 1964) - 14,370

Population (Census, 1961) - 11,730

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1964 - 4,578

Rateable Value - £559,691

Sum represented by a penny rate - £2,255

VITAL STATISTICS

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Live Births

Number (180 male, 155 female)	335
Rate per 1,000 population	23.3
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	1.2

Still Births

Number	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	14.7

Total live and still births 340

Infant deaths (under 1 year) 4

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	11.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births). 9.0

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week, per 1,000 total live births). 6.0

Area of District

1911. Area - 1,200 square miles
1912. Area - 1,200 square miles

Population (estimated) 1911 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1912 - 10,000

Population (estimated) 1913 - 10,000

Population (estimated) 1914 - 10,000

Population (estimated) 1915 - 10,000

Population (estimated) 1916 - 10,000

Area of District
Area of District

Area of District

Population (estimated) 1911 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1912 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1913 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1914 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1915 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1916 - 10,000

Area of District

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Area of District
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Population (estimated) 1911 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1912 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1913 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1914 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1915 - 10,000
Population (estimated) 1916 - 10,000

Perinatal Mortality Rate

(Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births).	20.6
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births	Nil.

<u>Total deaths, all causes (males 85, females 75)</u>	160
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Death rate (per 1,000 population)	11.1
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Area Comparability factors -

Births 1.1	Deaths 1.00
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Adjusted birth rate (per 1,000 population) is	25.6
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BIRTHS 1945 - 1964

Year	Popula- tion	BIRTHS			BIRTH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Formby	England and Wales
					Rate per 1,000 population	
1945	8,421	61	62	123	14.5	16.1
1946	8,864	102	74	176	19.8	19.1
1947	8,900	66	68	134	15.0	20.5
1948	9,576	70	65	135	14.0	17.9
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6	16.7
1950	10,386	61	53	114	11.0	15.8
1951	10,429	60	70	130	12.3	15.5
1952	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	15.3
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4	15.5
1954	9,980	76	59	135	13.5	15.2
1955	11,170	75	67	142	12.7	15.0
1956	10,340	74	72	146	14.1	15.8
1957	10,470	91	72	163	15.6	16.1
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1	16.4
1959	10,770	93	85	178	16.5	16.5
1960	11,420	108	78	186	16.3	17.1
1961	11,720	136	99	235	20.1	17.4
1962	12,620	143	102	248	19.7	18.0
1963	13,290	145	125	270	20.3	18.2
1964	14,370	180	155	335	23.3	18.4



DEATHS 1945 - 1964

Year	Popula- tion	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Formby	England and Wales
					Rate per 1,000 population	
1945	8,421	73	57	130	15.4	11.4
1946	8,864	65	76	141	15.9	11.5
1947	8,900	52	51	103	11.5	12.6
1948	9,576	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1949	9,714	65	65	130	13.4	11.7
1950	10,386	56	77	133	12.8	11.6
1951	10,429	69	81	150	14.2	12.5
1952	10,520	59	57	116	11.0	11.3
1953	10,100	50	58	108	10.7	11.4
1954	9,980	55	59	114	11.4	11.3
1955	11,170	49	65	114	10.2	11.7
1956	10,340	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1957	10,470	49	55	104	9.9	11.5
1958	10,790	63	72	135	12.5	11.7
1959	10,770	55	63	118	11.0	11.6
1960	11,420	63	60	123	10.8	11.5
1961	11,720	78	85	163	13.9	12.0
1962	12,620	72	52	124	9.8	11.9
1963	13,290	74	67	141	10.6	12.2
1964	14,370	85	75	160	11.1	11.3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1964

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Whooping Cough	-	1	1
Measles	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	6	2	8
" " Lung & Bronchus	7	1	8
" " Breast	-	3	3
Other Malignant Neoplasm	11	8	19
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	9	15	24
Coronary disease, angina	28	11	39
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	6	6	12
Other circulatory disease	1	4	5
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchitis	3	3	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Nephritis & Nephroses	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	6	10	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1
All other accidents	2	3	5
Total all causes	85	75	160

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospitals

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the administration of the hospital service within Health Division No.7, of which Formby forms part. There are no hospitals within the Urban District. Patients are removed when treatment is required, to any of the hospitals in the area, i.e. Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

Nursing Homes

There are two Nursing Homes which are registered by the County Council and inspected by the Divisional medical staff.

Infectious Disease

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazackerley, when necessary, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarisbrick. The incidence of notifiable infections are shown in tabulated form on page 10.

Tuberculosis

The National Health Service Act 1946, provides for diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. The Local Health Authorities, however, have important duties in relation to environmental conditions and the prevention of spread of infection.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The County Council's arrangements for the care of mothers and young children provide for the expectant and nursing mother and for her child until it reaches school age. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held at Waterloo.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres

Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics, etc., are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at 'Roselands', Cross Green, Formby, on the following days and times:-

Infant Welfare Clinic : Monday, 2p.m. to 4p.m.

Minor Ailments Clinic : Tuesday, 10a.m. to 12 noon.

Infant Welfare Clinic : Tuesday, 1.30p.m. to 4p.m.

Diphtheria & Poliomyelitis Immunisation Clinics :

Every first Tuesday in the month, 10a.m. to 12 noon.

Speech Therapy : Monday, 9a.m. to 12 noon.

Chiropody : Monday & Friday, 9a.m. to 12 noon.

(for the elderly)

Welfare Foods

National dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamins A and D, and orange juice are distributed from the clinic.

Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

The following details have kindly been given by the Divisional Medical Officer :-

Diphtheria Immunisation during 1964

At Formby Clinic & Schools :

178 Children completed treatment.

186 Children received a 'booster' dose.

By General Practitioners :

223 Children completed treatment.

21 Children received a 'booster' dose.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation during 1964

Clinic and General Practitioners :

Under 15 years of age - 171 received three doses of Sabin.

5-11 years of age - 110 received fourth dose.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

One hundred and twenty cases of infectious disease were notified during the year: these are shown in the table below:-

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	Age Periods - Years										Deaths
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25& over		
Scarlet Fever	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	111	-	13	14	17	14	42	10	1	-	1	
Whooping Cough	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Acute Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Respiratory T.B.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Puereral pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	120	1	14	15	19	14	43	10	4	-	2	

Midwifery

The County Council provides a midwifery service by the employment of full time midwives in the urban areas to ensure that every mother may have the advice and attention of a skilled midwife when she is confined at home.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of the author's address and contact information.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of the author's other publications.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of the author's other works.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of the author's other contributions.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of the author's other achievements.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is a list of the author's other honors.

15. The fifteenth part of the report is a list of the author's other awards.

16. The sixteenth part of the report is a list of the author's other prizes.

17. The seventeenth part of the report is a list of the author's other distinctions.

18. The eighteenth part of the report is a list of the author's other titles.

19. The nineteenth part of the report is a list of the author's other degrees.

20. The twentieth part of the report is a list of the author's other diplomas.

Home Nursing Service

A domiciliary nursing service is available, and the visit of a district nurse can be arranged to attend to the sick in their own homes. This service is made available by a note from the family doctor or hospital.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance facilities are provided by the Lancashire County Council and stations within the Division are at Crosby, Maghull and Burscough.

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls arising within the district, together with the number of non-urgent cases which were dealt with, has kindly been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health. Under the system of radio control at present in operation, it is the practice to redirect a vehicle from one case to another without returning to its station, when possible.

EMERGENCY CASES	AMBULANCE STATION AT WHICH VEHICLE BASED			
	Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	Total
Road Accidents	-	24	4	28
Public Place Accidents	-	13	1	14
Home Accidents	-	13	2	15
Works Accidents	-	7	-	7
Maternity	-	46	3	49
Sudden Illness	3	64	10	77
Others (Mortuary)	-	3	-	3
	3	170	20	193
Non-Urgent Cases	24	2001	118	2143

In addition ten emergency calls were dealt with by the Southport County Borough service acting on behalf of the County Council.

The following table provided by the County Medical Officer shows that over the past few years there has been a gradual improvement in the average time taken to respond to an emergency call:-

Year	Number of Emergency Calls	Average time taken to reach case (minutes)	Average time taken to reach hospital (minutes)
1960	218	17.1	42.2
1961	194	16.5	42.7
1962	208	16.1	41.8
1963	212	15.6	40.5
1964	193	14.6	38.3

Home Help Service

This service is provided by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement, sickness or other infirmity.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The County Council provide equipment such as special beds, mattresses, pillows and items of nursing equipment for loan, free of charge, to patients being nursed in their own homes. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Office, the District Nurse, or the Medical Practitioner attending the case.

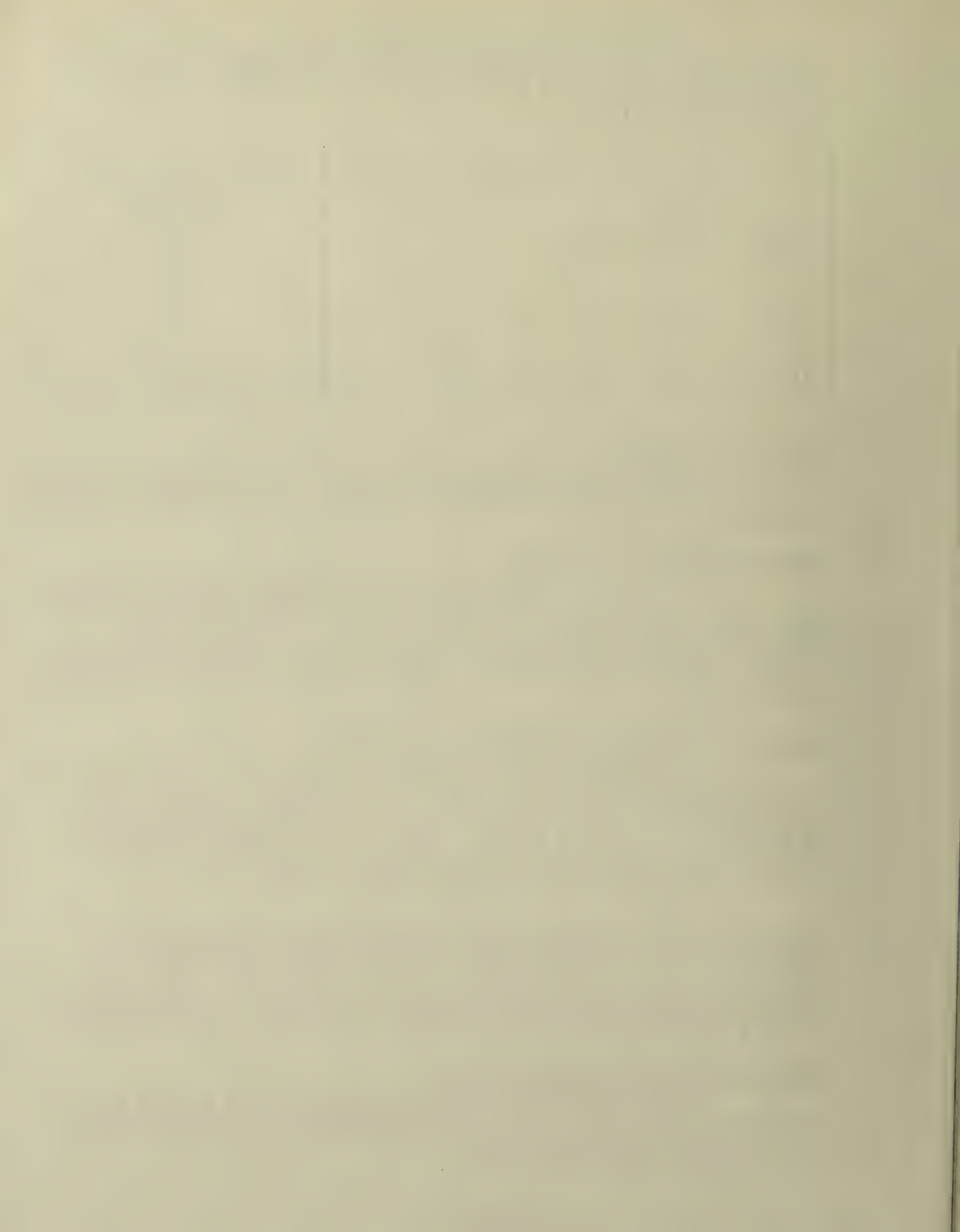
Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

Residential and temporary accommodation for the aged or other people in need of care and attention is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own Institutions or in suitable voluntary Homes. One of the voluntary Homes for the elderly, 'Maryland', is situated in this district, and now has accommodation for twenty-nine persons.

'Hurstwood', a large detached house which was purchased by the Council and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people, is supervised by a resident housemother. Administration is carried out by a Committee formed by the Council, with members co-opted from the Formby Council of Social Welfare.

Voluntary Welfare Organisations

Many gaps in the Welfare Services are filled by voluntary organisations, and important work is done by their enthusiastic unpaid workers.



The Formby Council of Social Welfare was formed to act as a central co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and welfare organisations in the district. Its aims are to promote the welfare of the community and to render advice and assistance to all persons in difficulty, need, poverty or distress, regardless of age, sex or religious belief. About twenty-eight local organisations are represented on this body.

Emergency Accommodation

In the event of a number of families being rendered homeless due to flooding, gales or any other cause, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to provide temporary accommodation until such time as the families are re-housed by the District Council, or through their own efforts. When such an emergency arises during normal working hours, the Divisional Health Office will be notified. Outside these hours such occurrence will be referred, through the Maghull Ambulance Station, to the Duty Mental Welfare Officer who will also inform the Divisional Medical Officer at his home.

Laboratory Facilities

All pathological specimens, and samples of food or water for examination, are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool. The analysis of rainwater collected in the atmospheric deposit gauge is done by the County Analyst at Preston.

Disinfection

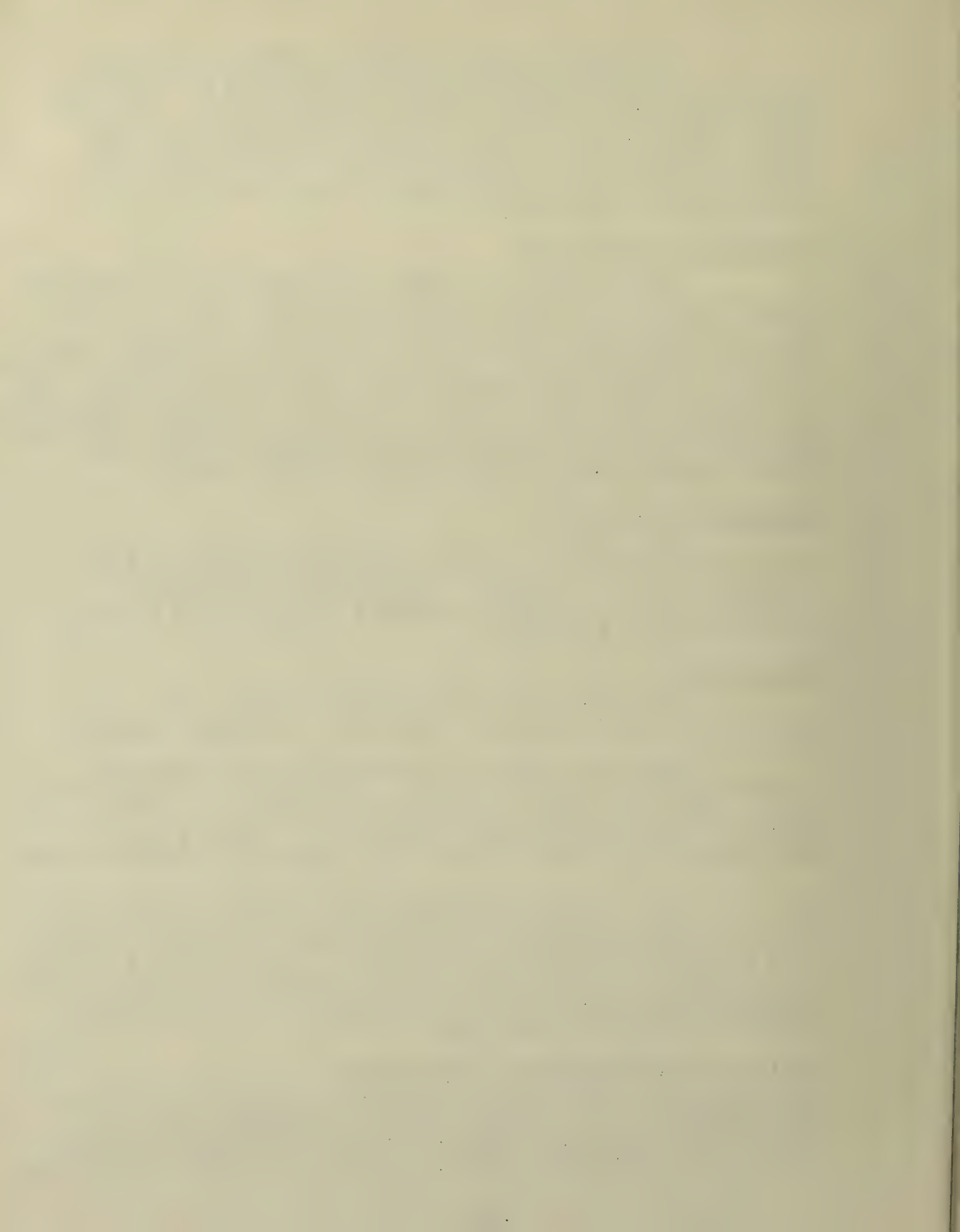
The disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out after infectious disease or on special request.

Infected articles are removed to the Sparkhall Disinfector in the Council Depot. The method of disinfection used in this apparatus is by the vapourisation of a fluid having a high Rideal-Walker co-efficient. After a period the chamber is cleared of the gas by means of an extractor fan.

Thirty-five books were treated before return to the public library. Rooms are disinfected by formaldehyde, which is produced by the addition of potassium permanganate crystals to a 40 per cent solution of formalin. In the ensuing reaction sufficient heat is generated to cause violent boiling with the evaporation of the bulk of the solution. The room is left sealed for at least three hours.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District

Water Supply - Piped water is supplied to the district by the West Lancashire Water Board, and is satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The water is obtained from deep wells, headings and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation



in the Bickerstaffe and Aughton area. Although the water supplied to Formby is not metered, it can be assumed that the average daily supply for domestic purposes was 34.75galls. per head, which is the average for the Water Board's area as a whole.

Water is supplied to Formby by mains which vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter. The water, although hard in character, is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. Seven samples were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Other Sources of Water Supply - Eleven dwellings depend upon private wells for their water supply. Two cottages near the eastern boundary obtain water in containers from the nearest farm. The cost of providing a piped supply to these two cottages has been estimated at £1,940. Nine samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, two samples from the same source being found to be unsatisfactory. A small domestic filter was fitted and proved to be satisfactory.

ANALYST'S REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF MAINS
TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance - Clear and bright.

Turbidity - Nil.

Colour - Nil.

Odour - Normal.

pH - 7.1

Free Carbon Dioxide - 34

Electric Conductivity - 600

Dissolved Solids, dried at 180°C - 425

Chlorine as Chlorides - 28

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 220

Hardness: Total - 310 Carbonate - 220 Non-Carbonate - 90

Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0

Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000

Oxygen Absorbed - 0.10

Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.000

Residual Chlorine - Absent

Metals - Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Copper and Lead - Absent

Fluoride - less than 0.10

Silica - 24.

MINERAL ANALYSIS

(Parts per million and milliequivalents per litre)

<u>CATIONS</u>			<u>ANIONS</u>		
	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l</u>		<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l</u>
Ca	76	3.8	CO ₃	132	4.4
Mg	28	2.30	SO	96	2.0
Na	23	1.0	Cl	28	0.8
K	3	0.10	NO ₃	0	-

HYPOTHETICAL COMBINATIONS

	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l</u>
Calcium Carbonate	190	3.0
Magnesium Carbonate	25	0.6
Magnesium Sulphate	105	1.75
Sodium Sulphate	18	0.25
Sodium Chloride	41	0.70
Silica	24	-
Potassium Chloride	7	0.10

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

	<u>1 day at</u> <u>37°C</u>	<u>2 days at</u> <u>37°C</u>	<u>3 days at</u> <u>20°C</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>No.</u>
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100ml.
Bac. coli. (Type 1)	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	

This sample was clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents, and it is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district, but there is one open air swimming bath attached to a large private school, which is used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for this bath, which has a capacity of 26,000 gallons, is obtained from the public mains and is maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination.

A sample of water was taken from the baths during the season and was submitted for bacteriological examination. This showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The foul sewers discharge by gravitation to the new Sewage Disposal Works. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains and discharges into water-courses. Rainwater from house property is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.

The new works give full treatment to the sewage before discharge by an outfall into the River Alt. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, again screened and passes into four sedimentation tanks and three storm water tanks, having a total capacity of 388,000 gallons.

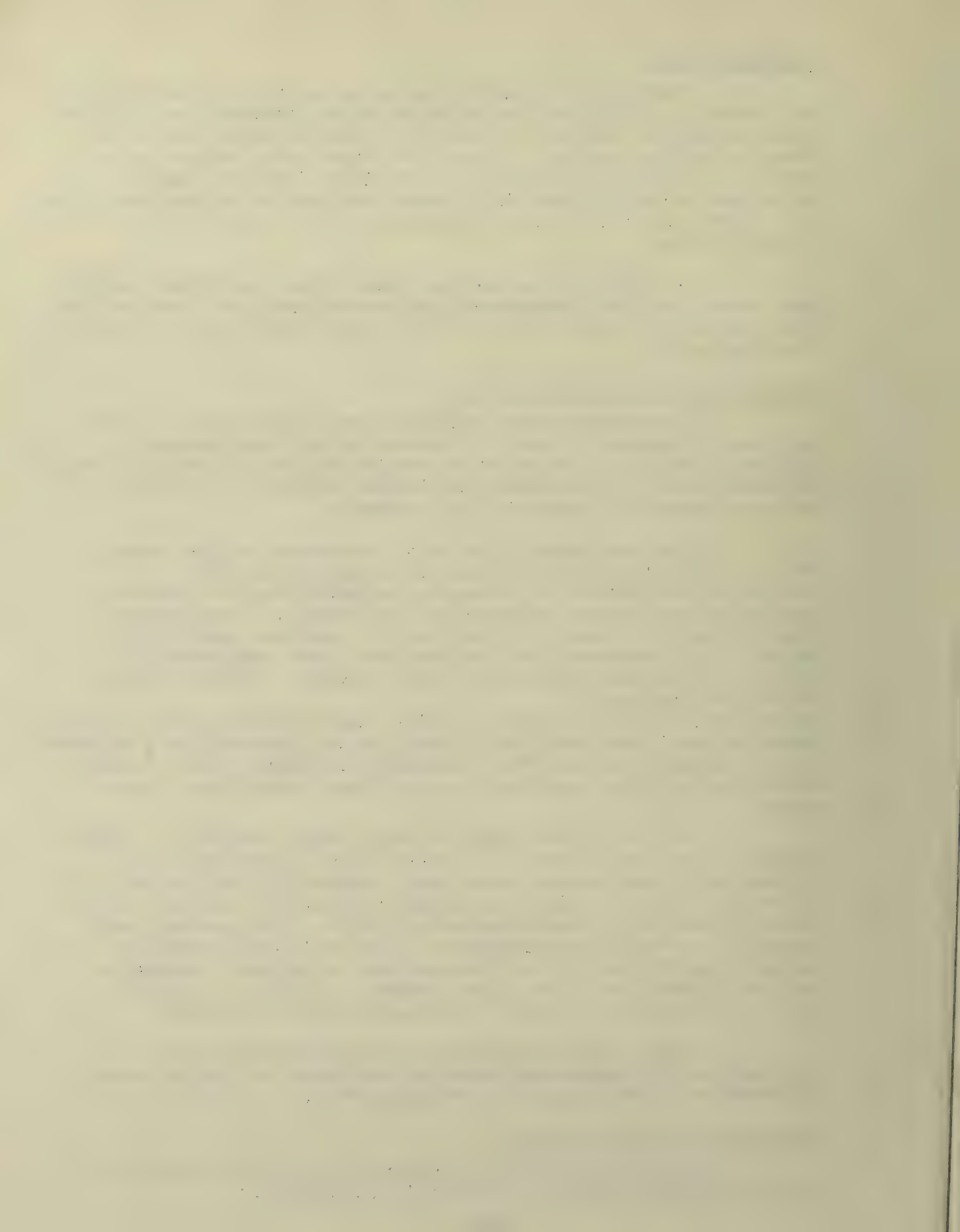
In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, it is arranged that one pump shall have as an alternative a stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, which would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours, where the sludge is settled to be drawn off at intervals by the tanker wagon and removed to the Refuse Tip. The water from the tanks is later discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120ft. in diameter, and dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filters is collected into a channel around the bed and discharged into humus tanks. Finally, it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Alt.

Plans were prepared by Consultants for the drainage of the unsewered area to the east of the district and work on this scheme is now completed.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Arrangements can now be made to empty tanks by the new tanker wagon, if access is available.



Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	84
Number of houses with W.C's draining to cesspools or septic tanks	123
Number of houses with W.C's on main drainage	4,371

Replacement of Pail Closets, etc.

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets	33
Number of cesspools abolished and drainage connected to sewer	221

Testing of Drains.

Six hundred and thirty-one drain tests were carried out during the year.

The drains are tested by being filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed: two smoke machines are in use.

In addition to the machines provided by the Council, the larger building contractors have obtained their own machines, which remain on the site and are always available for tests. This not only saves time and transport costs but means that tests can be quickly arranged, thus reducing the probability of damage by leaving new drainage work lying exposed in open trenches. Owing to the high sub-surface water table in the area, it is sometimes necessary to use de-watering plant which is generally extremely noisy in operation. In these circumstances it is a great advantage to be able to test at short notice.

Drainage has been carried out in salt glazed spigot and socket pipes to B.S.S. These are jointed by tarred gaskin, tightly caulked, the remaining joint being filled with cement mortar. A rapid hardening additive is sometimes used in the cement to get a "quick set" in cases where ground water may be seeping into the trench. Some of the builders are now using self-sealing glazed pipes. This joint is achieved by a polyester moulding cast to the pipe socket and spigot. A rubber sealing ring fits in the groove in the spigot moulding, which is lubricated and pushed into the socket. A simple air pressure test is applied.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This new Act, together with the voluminous regulations, came into operation in stages during 1964, and provides for the registration of these premises where people are employed. The existing protection for shop assistants is

extended, and it also provides, for the first time, standards of health, welfare and safety for office workers. Eighty premises have so far been registered. During the last two quarters of the year two non-fatal accidents were reported and investigated.

Factories Act, 1961

There are 64 factories and other premises on the Register to which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. Eighty visits were made and three Notices served for contraventions.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6, relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the local authority where mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to five premises in this district.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Material Act, 1951

This Act provides for the registration of premises where rag flock or other filling material is used in upholstering or in the manufacture of bedding, toys, etc., and prescribes standards of cleanliness for the filling material. There are no premises at present registered in this district.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

There are two holiday sites, licenced for a total of 300 caravans, covering the period 1st March to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and set amidst pinewoods. Adequate sanitary facilities are provided. The sites were inspected at regular intervals and were found to be satisfactory.

Two caravans are permitted to be used for residential purposes, the licences for which enure for the benefit of their respective occupiers only.

Refuse Removal and Disposal

The removal of house refuse is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. Two Shelvoke and Drewry Refuse vehicles are employed. Dustbins and pail closets are emptied weekly.

The disposal of refuse is by tipping on low lying land at North Moss Lane.

Noise Abatement

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, gives power to local authorities to deal with any noise or vibration which causes a nuisance. Two reports of excessive noise were investigated but no formal action was necessary.

HOUSING

The district is essentially residential in character, and the general standard of housing is very good; most of the houses are semi-detached or detached.

Progress in building development is shown by the following statistics:-

Houses and Flats erected since the War

Year	Local Authority	Government Department	Private Builders	Total
1945	-	-	2	2
1946	-	-	67	67
1947	16	-	8	24
1948	34	-	-	34
1949	13	7	-	20
1950	9	6	-	15
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	15	15
1953	30	5	48	83
1954	-	8	66	74
1955	5	25	76	106
1956	36	-	84	120
1957	54	-	91	145
1958	-	-	81	81
1959	-	-	149	149
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	405	405
1962	-	-	194	194
1963	-	-	256	256
1964	20	-	350	370
Total new dwellings				2,343

Unfit Houses

There are only a small number of houses scheduled as unfit. Many of the old thatched cottages are being demolished when vacated.

Deans Cottage, Raven Meols Lane, said to be at least 300 years old, and Watts Cottage, Brewery Lane,

reputed to have been built in the 13th century, have been designated under Section 32 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1962, as buildings of architectural or historic interest and will be preserved.

Repair of Unfit Houses - Owners' appeal against Notices to repair.

Statutory notices to execute repairs necessary to make a pair of semi-detached dwellings fit for habitation were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957. An appeal against the requirements of the notice was made by the owners of the property to the County Court, on the grounds that the premises were incapable of being rendered fit for habitation at reasonable expense.

During the hearing of the appeal, it was established that both parties were generally in agreement on several points, viz:

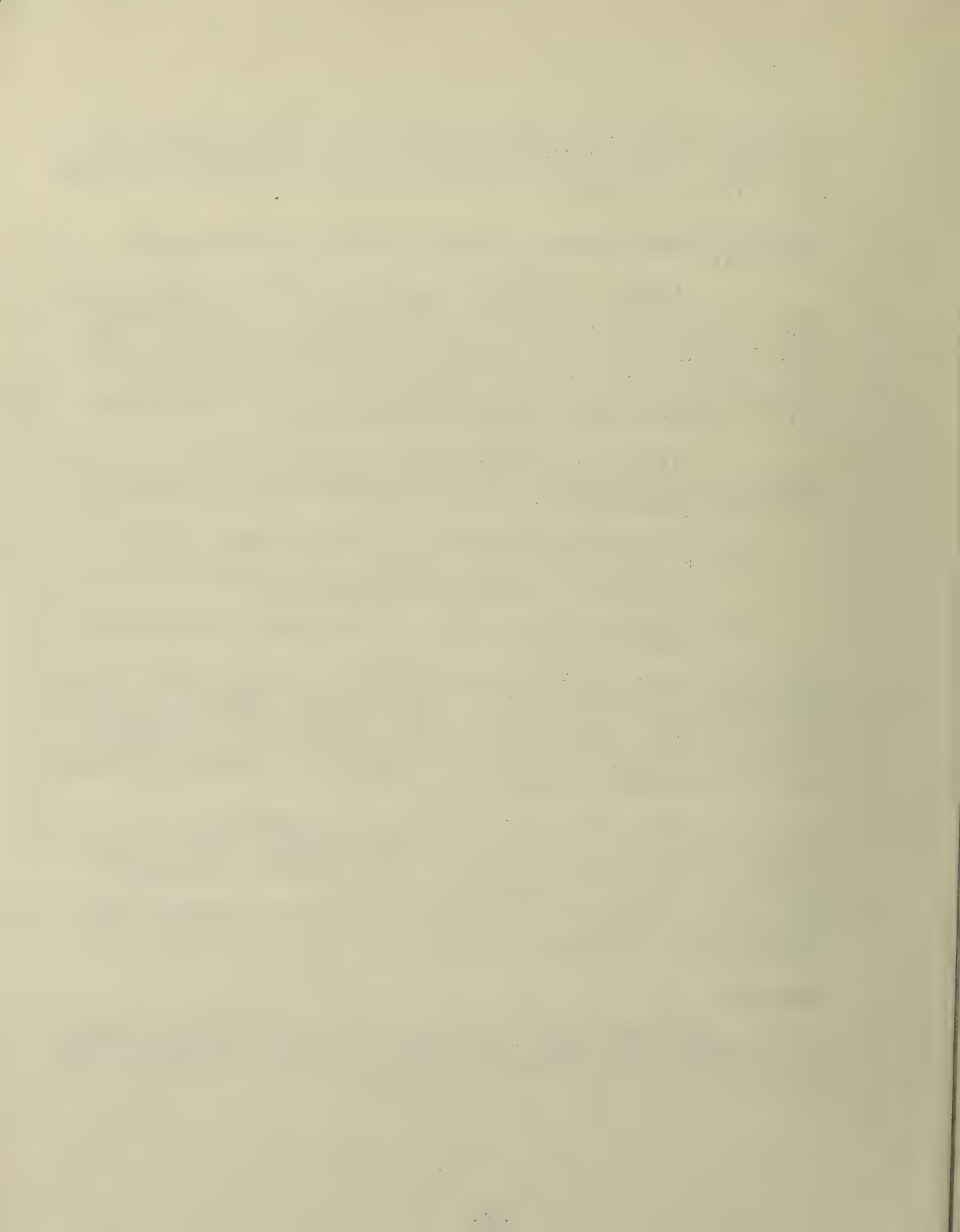
- (a) The premises were unfit for habitation
- (b) The estimated cost of the repairs specified on the notice would be £300 per house
- (c) The value of the site of each house when cleared would be £500.

The appellants, however, maintained that even if the repairs were carried out the value of the premises would be no more than site value. On behalf of the Council it was estimated that the value, after the repairs specified were completed, would be £750 with the existing controlled tenancy, or with vacant possession £1,150.

The problem for the judge to decide was - "What would be the valuation of the property after repairs had been carried out in order to determine if the houses could be made fit at reasonable expense." After two adjournments to consider the matter further, the judge ruled for the appellants "that the property was not repairable at reasonable expense."

Demolition

No Demolition Orders have been served during 1964. The following tabulated list shows the number of unfit houses demolished during the past ten years:-



DEMOLITION OF UNFIT DWELLINGS

Year	Number of houses demolished	Number of Ex R.A.F. huts demolished	Number of persons displaced (Approx.)
1955	2	6	36
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	36	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
1962	3	-	10
1963	6	-	16
1964	8	-	11
	45	70	361

Grants for Certain Improvements of Dwellings

Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and Housing Acts 1961 & 1964, owners of old houses are now able to obtain standard grants up to £155 or £350 towards the cost of improvements, i.e. the provision of a bath, wash basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store. Discretionary grants up to £500 are also available for more extensive improvements to suitable type dwellings.

Twenty applications were made and approved for standard grants, and four in respect of discretionary grants.

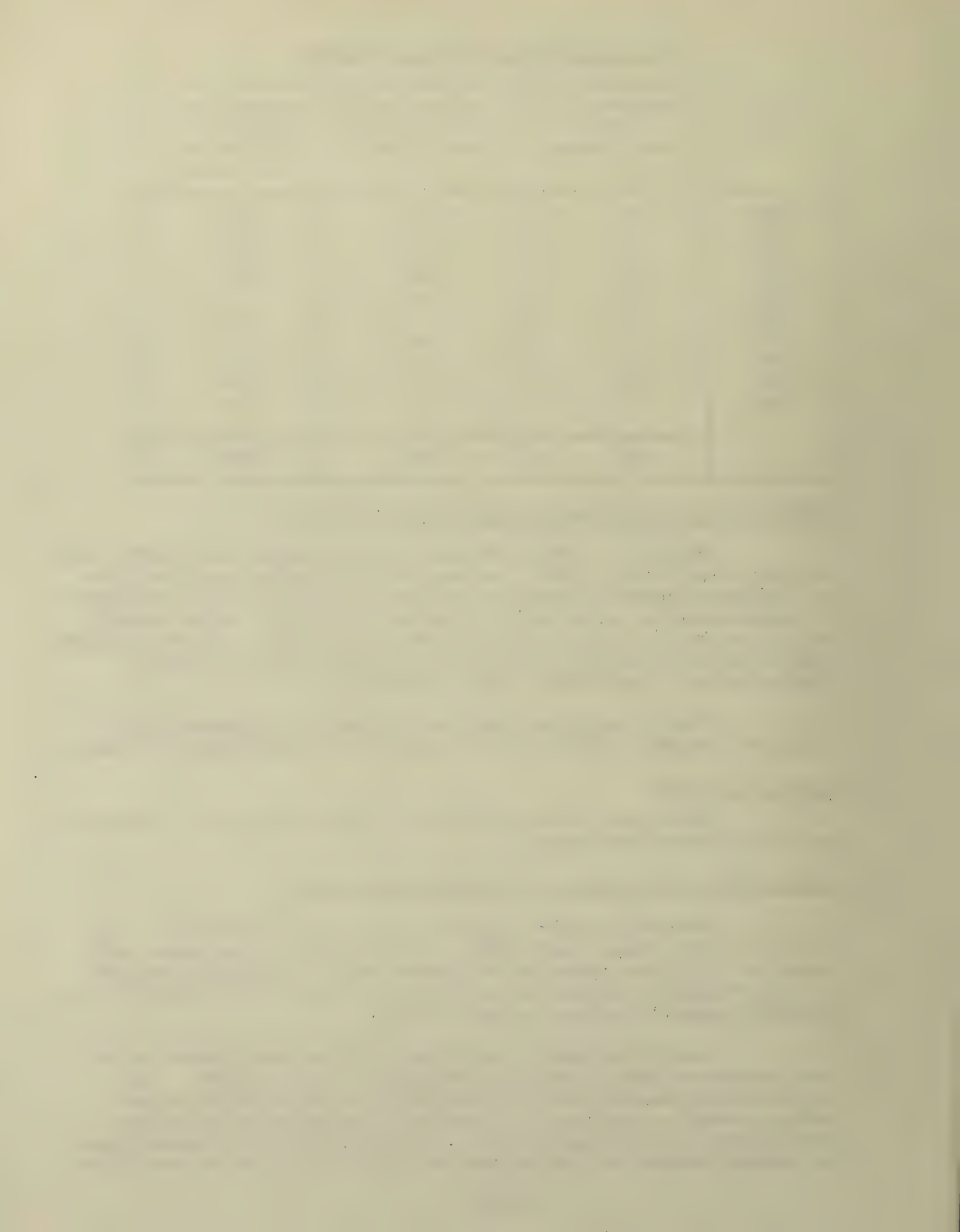
Rent Act, 1957

Only one application for a Certificate of disrepair was made during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution - Clean Air Act, 1956

Records of the deposited matter collected in the standard rain gauge each month are tabulated, together with those of 1963 for comparative purposes. A high proportion of the insoluble matter is often blown sand, and much of the soluble deposit is due to salt spray.

Month to month variations can be considerable and the "standard deviation" may be 40% of the reading. This variation is mostly due to fluctuations in meteorological factors such as rainfall, speed and direction of wind and turbulence of the atmosphere. A long period of observation is needed before reliable conclusions can be drawn about the



average level of pollution. The finer particles, commonly referred to as smoke, which are less than .002cm. in size, settle slowly, if at all, and little of this is collected in the deposit gauge. It serves, therefore, as an indication of localised grit and dust fall.

The purpose of making records of pollution is in order to gauge the extent and also later to be able to make comparisons after the operation of a smoke control area. The operation of the Building Byelaw made under Section 24 and amendments of Section 95 of the Housing Act 1964, ensure the fitting of firegrates in new buildings capable of burning smokeless fuel. On the new housing estates potential smokeless zones are being created.

By the rapid technological changes in the gas industry affecting the production of gas coke, insufficient smokeless fuel was available for new areas. Moreover, the hard cokes now being produced cannot be burned in most of the open firegrates being fitted. The installation of under-floor draught open fire or an openable stove is recommended in order to be able to burn all grades of hard coke.

The initial effect of the changed fuel situation in 1964 made it more difficult for local authorities outside the "black areas" to establish smoke control areas.

The greater part of the smoke produced in the district is caused by domestic coal fires or oil heating appliances.

Fourteen observations were made on smoke emission from buildings other than domestic premises. Two contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations were noted. Improvements were made after informal action.

Installation of New Furnaces

It is a requirement of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, that no furnace (other than for domestic purposes) shall be installed in a building unless it is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed. During the period under review, applications were made and approval given in respect of two new furnace installations.

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL

Month	Rainfall inches.		pH Value		Water - insoluble matter. Tons per sq. mile.		Water - soluble matter. Tons per sq. mile		Total solids. Tons per sq. mile.	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
January	1.02	1.06	3.7	4.2	1.56	5.16	2.75	2.71	4.31	7.87
February	0.44	0.35	4.1	3.7	2.38	4.31	2.82	1.32	5.20	5.63
March	2.83	1.93	3.7	4.0	2.41	5.50	3.31	5.0	5.72	10.50
April	2.48	2.25	4.5	4.2	4.24	4.31	3.84	3.78	8.08	8.09
May	1.77	0.99	4.2	4.5	3.31	5.13	4.54	4.01	7.85	9.14
June	1.50	3.62	4.1	4.5	3.11	3.21	2.32	4.20	5.43	7.41
July	2.14	0.83	3.8	3.9	8.18	1.92	4.44	1.96	12.62	3.88
August	2.29	3.62	4.8	4.3	6.23	5.43	4.17	4.47	10.40	9.90
September	1.50	3.47	5.4	4.3	4.01	3.88	3.28	5.40	7.29	9.28
October	2.68	3.03	4.1	4.6	3.21	2.58	6.62	4.93	9.83	7.51
November	2.64	4.26	4.2	4.2	3.44	8.35	8.54	12.16	11.98	20.51
December	5.04	0.55	4.4	4.2	2.32	1.92	6.49	3.18	8.81	5.10

SCHOOLS

A list of the main schools in the district is given below:-

<u>School</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Average No. of Children of Roll</u>
St. Peter's C. of E.	Junior & Infants	241
St. Luke's C. of E.	-do-	228
Holy Trinity C. of E.	-do-	138
Our Lady's R.C.	All ages.	291
Formby Redgate County Primary		246
Formby County Secondary	Secondary	302
Formby County Primary		245
Holmwood	Private	168
		(106 of these are Boarders)

<u>School</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Average No. of Children on Roll</u>
Netherby Preparatory	Private	22
Bishop's Court R.C.	Private	125 (75 of these are Boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C.	Private	106 (All Boarders)
St. Mary's Convent R.C.	Private	144
Phoenix House	Private	58

In addition, there are a few small Private Nursery Schools and two Home Office Approved Schools.

Routine inspection was made of the sanitary accommodation and also of the school kitchens and dining rooms.

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Milk Supplies

There are nine retailers delivering milk within the district and all milk sold is tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised and can, therefore, be regarded as "safe."

Milk Sampling

The following details are given of milk samples taken during delivery, which were submitted for bacteriological examination.

No. of Samples	Grade of Milk	Test	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	T.T. (Untreated)	T.B. Animal inoculation	1	-
4	T.T. (Heat Treated)	Methylene Blue	4	-
1	T.T. (Untreated)	"	-	1
4	Pasteurised	Phosphatase	4	-
1	Sterilised	Turbidity	1	-

Food Hygiene Regulations

Cafes, factory and school canteens, licensed premises, shops and all premises where food is prepared or sold, were visited during the period under review. On occasions it was found necessary to draw the proprietors' attention to

contraventions and undesirable practices in food handling, but generally conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Corned Beef

Consequent upon the epidemic of typhoid fever in Aberdeen during the early summer, food premises in the district were visited. Stocks of canned corned beef were examined and tins bearing the suspected processing factory serial number were withdrawn from sale. Random samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination. No organisms of the Salmonella Group were found.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry into the outbreak in Aberdeen, stated that the most probable cause was a tin of corned beef containing typhoid bacillus. The explanation of the sequence of events most consistent with the evidence, is that the typhoid bacillus gained entry to the tin after sterilisation. Most probably the typhoid bacillus was contained in unchlorinated river water used for the cooling of the cans.

Bakehouses

Routine inspection of the six bakehouses in the district was made. These were generally found on most occasions to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Further improvements were made at one bakehouse.

Foreshore and Shellfish

An Order made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities, prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the "prescribed area" unless these are to be treated at an approved Cleansing Station.

This prescribed area includes most of the foreshore. During the past year not many edible shellfish have been observed on the shore. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition and a few fishermen use the channel for shrimping.

Unsound Foods

The following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

14lbs.	Ham
18lbs.	Corned beef
23lbs.	Sausage
5lbs.	Kidney
5lbs.	Pork
1 lb.	Cheese.

Ice-Cream

Thirty-nine premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or prepacked and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream, three of these manufacturers trade from vehicles which are registered under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with equipment enabling them to produce a "soft ice-cream" from a prepacked powder mix.

Six samples of ice-cream, and one sample of water ice, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Adulteration of Food

A total of fifty-two samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council, details of these are given below:-

1 Fresh fruit	1 Pork Sausage
1 Rice	1 Cocoa
1 Dried vegetables	3 Tea
2 Condensed milk	1 Cough mixture
1 Castor oil B.P.	1 Olive oil
1 Vinegar	1 Sauce
2 Salad Cream	2 Lard
2 Fish paste	2 White pepper
1 Mixed Pickles	1 Cheese
2 Biscuits	1 Vegetable canned
1 Cod liver oil	1 Liquid paraffin
1 Veganin tablets	1 Epsom salts
1 Cooking fat	1 Table jelly
1 Mustard compound powder	1 Golden raising powder
1 Ground mixed spice	1 Fruit curd
1 Pickled walnuts	1 Bacon
2 Butter	1 Horseradish relish
8 Milk	

All the above samples were reported upon as satisfactory. The following adverse report was received on one tin of condensed milk:-

<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Milk solids in can equivalent to only 0.74 pint. Declared weight on can 0.75 pint.	Importers contacted.

Licensed Premises

Routine inspections were made of the sanitary arrangements, kitchens, beer pumps and cellars at the six licensed hotels, and the few clubs in the district.

Improvements have been made at several of these premises.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1964 and requires the licensing of premises where dogs or cats are boarded. The granting of a licence is conditional upon there being adequate accommodation in respect of size of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, etc.

Three licences were granted for establishments where approx. 86 dogs are boarded. These are mostly greyhounds used for coursing.

Slaughterhouses

There are no slaughterhouses in this district. The public slaughterhouses at Liverpool and Southport provide adequate facilities for the requirements of the area.

Hawkers of Food - Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

Hawkers of food and their premises are required to be registered under this Act. Routine inspections of vans were made during the course of food delivery; any defects found were remedied by informal Notice. There are fifteen hawkers licensed to trade in the district, although only half of this number were seen trading during the past year.

An Order, made in 1962 under the Town Police Clauses Act 1847, prohibits hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent Control

The work of rat and mice eradication has continued during the year.

The rodent operative combines this work with other duties in the department. A routine search is made and complaints of infestation are investigated and treated. A total of 1,040 visits and re-visits were made for the purpose.

Infestations at private dwellings are treated free of charge and the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment percentage, is made for business and agricultural premises.

Treatment was carried out by using medium oatmeal as a bait base with the anti-coagulant warfarin. This chronic poison acts mainly by preventing the blood from clotting. Rats and mice eating this tend to die of internal and external bleeding. Neither fluoroacetamide or sodium fluoroacetate, both effective but extremely dangerous poisons, have been used. The new poison known as MCN 1025, which is specific to rats, has been used with effect in special cases.

Sewer Treatment

When test baiting of the sewers was carried out during 1963, it was found that there were "no takes". The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, therefore, recommended that further treatment should not be carried out until 1965.

Insect Destruction

Only in a few instances were the services of the department required for the treatment of flea infestations. These were effectively dealt with by the use of D.D.T. sprays. Unfortunately, some of the insecticides have an unpleasant effect on the operator and care is required in handling the sprays.

During the summer months, nuisance was caused by the invasion of houses in the vicinity of some mushroom propagating sheds, by hordes of small flies of the Phoridae family. These flies appeared to have developed D.D.T. resistance, but some measure of control was obtained by the use of Diazinon.

Cockroach infestations require considerable time to eradicate. It has been found that pyrethrum preparations are giving the best results in reducing this persistent pest.

Requests were also made for assistance in dealing with ants, earwigs, wasps and bees.

Feral Pigeons

Provision is made in the Public Health Act, 1961 for the abatement of nuisances caused by pigeons. Several complaints were made during the year. In this district trapping seems the best way of dealing with the problem and in most cases the birds were "transported" from the area after trapping.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

The object of this Order is to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other diseases. The order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and poultry. Collectors of waste

foods for animal and poultry feeding must obtain a licence. This imposes on them the obligation to use an approved boiling plant, which is inspected periodically. All waste food collected must be boiled for at least one hour.

There are six premises at which licensed plant can be operated. Many pig-breeders have discontinued the use of waste foods, having found other foodstuffs more suitable, cleaner and easier to handle. Fourteen visits of inspection were made to registered premises.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

Under this Act, local authorities are required to ensure the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on agricultural holdings, and also to see that these are kept clean. During the Spring and Summer months the normal complement of workers is often increased by the employment of casual labour, and temporary arrangements have often to be made.

Eighteen agricultural units were inspected and were found to be satisfactory.

Piggeries and Stables, etc.

Stables, piggeries and the effluent of septic tanks can be a source of considerable annoyance, and visits are made particularly during the summer months. Efforts are made to minimise the nuisance likely to arise from manure dumps and fly breeding.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Regis- ter. (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	5	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	39	28	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises).	20	49	1	-
Total	64	80	3	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1):	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2):	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3):	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4):	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6):	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient:	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective:	3	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes:	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work):	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	3	2	-	1	-

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS, 1964

Complaints received and investigated	476
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	772
Visits to premises re Drainage	268
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	61
Re-visits to premises	725
Visits to factories and workplaces, and building sites	80
Visits to public houses	10
Visits to food premises	96
Visits to bakehouses	14
Visits to farms, piggeries, kennels, etc.	28
Visits re wells and water supply	14
Visits to schools	10
Visits to caravan sites	8
Visits to shops	85
Visits re infectious disease	36
Visits to ditches and watercourses	19
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	14
Visits re milk supplies	11
Visits re food hawkers	15
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	278
Number of drain tests	631
Number of informal notices	75
Number of notices complied with	69
Number of statutory notices served	4
Number of statutory notices complied with	2

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Number of treatments for insect infestation	77
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease	3
Number of articles disinfected	35

